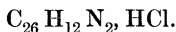
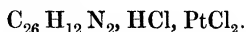


As seen from this equation, the new base, although unmistakeably corresponding to 2 molecules of ammonia, like many other poly-ammonias, is monoacid.

The analysis of the hydrochlorate leads in fact to the formula



The platinum-salt contains



The new derivative of aniline undergoes several remarkable changes which require further elucidation.

- III. "Note sur un Organe, placé dans le Cordon Spermatique, et dont l'existence n'a pas été signalée par les Anatomistes."
 Par F. GIRALDÈS, Professeur Agrégé de la Faculté de Médecine, &c. Communicated by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Bart. Received April 19, 1858.

(Abstract.)

In this paper the author gives an account of certain tubular and vesicular bodies which he has discovered in the spermatic cord, and which he considers to be the remains of the Wolffian body of the embryo.

The structures in question, which he proposes to designate collectively by the term "Corps Innominé," form a small group situated behind the tunica vaginalis, between that membrane and the spermatic vessels, and extending usually from the head of the epididymis as high as the point where the membrane is reflected forwards from the cord; sometimes, however, reaching much higher up, or, on the other hand, being more concentrated in the neighbourhood of the epididymis.

The "Corps Innominé" is found in the new-born infant, and in a more or less modified condition at all later periods of life; it has also been met with in the lower animals. To facilitate its detection and examination, the author has found it advantageous previously to render the surrounding tissues transparent, by macerating the spermatic cord in an acid solution, for which purpose he recommends the use of tartaric or citric acid in the infant, and of dilute nitric acid in the adult.

After this preparation minute whitish specks make their appearance in the situation above mentioned, which, when examined with the microscope, are found to be produced by small vesicles and convoluted tubes of varied and curious shape, surrounded by a plexus of small blood-vessels, which are distributed on their parietes. The tubes are short, tortuous, and for the most part beset with very unequal-sized and irregular varicose dilatations, and sometimes with short branches ending in rounded swollen extremities. The vesicles are round or oval, like short closed segments of a varicose tube, and generally with irregularly protruding outline. The walls of both vesicles and tubes are formed of a fibrous connective tissue, and lined with epithelium, and they enclose a consistent but clear fluid, holding in suspension epithelium-particles and transparent granules. This description applies to the condition of the structures in question as found in the infant, and up to the age of from six to ten years; after this they begin to be atrophied, so that although still present in the adult, they are usually less marked; but, on the other hand, they then sometimes contain a more consistent liquid, and are occasionally dilated, so as to constitute certain forms of cysts known to occur in the spermatic cord.

As already stated, the author regards the “Corps Innominé” as formed by the atrophied remains of the Wolffian body, and therefore comparable to the so-called “organ of Rosenmüller,” which is found in the broad ligament of the uterus, and represents the vestiges of the Wolffian body in the female; and as certain vesicular productions in the broad ligament may take their rise from these remnants, so the author, as before remarked, has satisfied himself that the origin of some of the cysts of the spermatic cord may be traced to dilatation of the tubular elements of the “Corps Innominé” in the male.

The paper is illustrated by drawings representing the objects in their natural size and situation, and also as seen under the microscope.